THE RIDDLE OF THINGS THEY in a wo s that are,— to valley's heart know tha

here ho man reads largest star,— to pressure of Life is Peath is deep, in the tangled way

We know Pai: Are the r In the .

fons that lend to crime, ries locked from age to age vault of Time;--r weary feet and strive

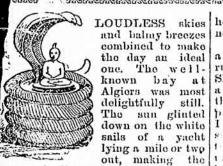
the problems of Sin and

In the ' r weary feet and strive 'Thron' a tao mire and mist to grope 'And fine ledge on the mount of Faith In the morning land of Hope.

—Harper's Weekly. gate of Sleep.

THE CRUMPLED OSELEAF.

TORY OF A HOTE MOON.



making the brasswork glitter and the pretty little breakfast table, set under the awning, look most inviting. It was most charmingly arranged a deax, and everything, from the delicate eggshell china to the little rat-tailed spoons, was of the daintiest description. Everything around looked so calm and quiet; it seemed almost as though a spell lay over it all, and the ship were about to sail into an enchanted city-the brilliant blue of the Mediterranean, and the cloudless Southern sky, with the white roofs and orange groves of Algiers in the distance, making up a picture worthy of a fairy story! At least, so thought the man and woman who were leaning against the rail watching a tiny boat which was slowly making its way out t them. The woman held a big scarle sunshade over her, to shelter her fa curly head and sweet mobile far from the sun.

"Fancy, Harry," she was laughir "just a month to-day since we we married! What a charming reme brance! and what a lovely idea yours to have all those levely flow brought over to decorate the ship v The sun beat down for to night!" the little white hands holding the parasol, and made the brilliant rings upon them glitter again. "We'll Ilegin at once, as soon as he comes," went on. "I think a festoon yellow flowers would look ; ...

over the saloon door. "Oh, no," answered her letter well have bre

be to us to do oman? 12 ant to led , and we fould sit in d direct .m. hing!" s ızy old ery day nd the ng to look a pers w! ur honeymot ch a thing."

ell, I am sure ras for the let. ighed; "it wou re were none, Il this time for my breaking and he east a k ok towards the

ng and smiltle table unie awning. on't go yet, Ha said.

"he's just coming now. ad con as she spoke the boat drew i side. It was, indeed, a att cachi's Ore enrgo she carried, basket as, and purple g her end of the boat mass. iant blossoms, and d e seat he tall swarthy Afr. lay a f letters and news;

gasped Molly, w artis ı sınall way; "oh, ions as of color, what lovely flowers! Memwhile the men carried the

baskets on board, and Mr. Ashley with his letters, walked over to the table and sat down in a flow deckchair. "N

weetheart," he said, "you'll a cup of tea, "ten't you? give Hero ... vo letters for y do come and si But

y was kneelin · · eside the flowers ying her fac i st in one basket, ad had to in another be coas way and con retably installed r Chinois w or chair by Harry h If before sh ould settle down to 'cakfast and er letters! Such a pactty picture she made! her whit dress and elet parasol egainst the

standincep blue of the sec thind her the large basand fruits T ·c sed in their oth er she first letters ading .ome .. to her , he, looking the la town 's and readeagerly: that h ppened in his

loved cit uring t three weeks had be away ometimes he sked up and read her . a si ta bit ked how her . .. R. R **?**1... : th 's, and at last and the off ith a sigh of her his cup to natis ation, h refill.

"How per.

here!" he said

beautiful scer

eyes rest lovin

think you look

Fancy pay ments after h month!" she

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Men't do t

truth, he answ

had to sa

ightful it is around on the d then letting his n his wife; "and I

our wife complibeen married a d; "you are not le of old married life 1

the expense of wife' "and you know I the what I thought. he w wn, sweet- seem

LOUDLESS skies heart; what's the matter? no bad

and balmy breezes news, I hope?" he said quickly. "Ch, no," she returned. "This is r from Olga, and she always e up the wrong way, somehow. 'I presume you are having et time; now tell me what is campled roseleaf in all this hap-:?-for there must be one!' And ight for a moment, if ever one come, if it could go on like is always without changing. It seems 100 good to be true," she added in a low tone; "but there is absolutely not

a crumpled roseleaf so far.' Vo, dear," he said quietly, benddown and kissing her hands; re is no serpent, in our Eden!" was only afterwards he rememd the bitter irony of Fate that

apted those words, and they were absorbed again in their letters themselves. The men were downfairs in the cabin, and no one noticed the tiny black adder which had crept from the basket of flowers, and now

sunning himself on the deck just and Molly's chair. The warmth the sun made him quite lively, and began creeping about, and gradly disappeared under the chair. Suddenl she sat up with a sharp

y: "Oh! Harry, something has hurt y foot," she said; and, looking down, ere lay across her instep the little take, its head firmly fixed into the ilk stocking. With a muffled exclanation of horror Harry tore it off, and lung it into the sea; the pretty white loot lay bare, and seen through the rent in the stocking were three tiny red punctures. !. stley rushed down the cabin say in a cad hurry: "Williams, Williams," L. must go on shore at once, a.

do your hear? Mrs. Astley has no stung by a snake, go and bring a doctor as quickly as ever you can." ing back he took up the huge bask of flowers, and pitched them or en board; then, taking poor Molly ir arms, he carried her to her where her maid bathed her poct live foot. It was swelling already, but

there was no pain. "I'll sit on the deck until to doc tor cones, Harry," she is ghed. "Pleas don't worry, I don't edere is was to be ag but a come is adder." hat a com a dder." a her, he looked very

"I cannot say anything for somehe said, after examining time yet;" "I don't like the entire absence of pain. Can you not describe to me what the snake or adder looked like?"

But poor Harry had flung it away without looking, and was in such a state that he could absolutely remember nothing. Gradually poor Molly got worse, the swelling increased, and 'terrible numbness, which crept slowly right over the body, set in. The doctor stayed on, but more for whilst who lay quite still and quiet in akind

from which nothing could Your six in the evening she awoke, and birtly asked for her husband.

"Dear love," sh. will, putting her arms around his nec. ' y not to take it too hardly if I Harry left her and rushed on deck. "Good God, Wilson," per ried, to

the doctor, "can't you do an thing? Let's have someone else, le his eye fell on the native who had brought over the flowers in the morning, standing talking to Williams, and

in his fronzy, he turned on him. "You scoundrel," he said, going up to him, "do you know your carelessness has killed my wife? If she dies, I'll have you thrown into the sea!'

"Master Harry," said the staid Williams, who had been his master since he was a boy, "don't hurt the man; he's a native, and these natives are sometimes very clever with medicines, perhaps he can do something for my mistress!"

"God bless you for thinking of it, Williams," he said in a broken voice; 'you tell him, you can understand his argon," and he went down again to

Molly. Williams explained as well as he could what had happened, and the man with a glimmer of understanding, thought he could see what kind of a snake it was from the wound it had inflicted. He was accordingly shown into Mrs. Astley's cabin, and after looking at the punctures, at once hurried away, saying he would bring something, but he was afraid, he confided to Williams, that it was too late.

Most of us can call to memory some time in our lives, some special hour when every moment seems a year and though a suppressed excitement fills us, yet we seem unnaturally quiet, ming pouring out waiting—waiting—we know not in a laugh. whether for life or death, for happi ness or misery to fall to our lot.

If ry Astley had been asked whie the supreme hour of his ould without hesitation have one-when he sat beside his said . and in dumb agony awaiting n of the man, wondering if be in time, for poor Mo' to be losing strength .

every breath, and wondering, too, if he could do any good whon he did

At last, after what seemed to the worn-out man a perfect eternity of waiting, the native returned. His method seemed to Harry alarmingly simple for such an extreme case, as it merely consisted in putting a few drops of a particular juice into the three punctures the adder had made, but to his delighted astonishment, as well as the doctor's, in half an hour Molly was sleeping quietly, and the swelling was already greatly decreas-ed, while Mahomed Nani, the African medicine-man left the yacht considerably richer than when he came on to it!

It was a very pale little Molly who was sitting a week later at the samo breakfast table, opening a little package her husband had just given her. It was a bracelet in the form of a tiny gold adder, with gleaming eyes of emeralds; and on its quivering tonguo ay a crumpled roseleaf of rosy en-

"How beautiful! Harry," she said. Thank you a thousand times, and are they actually elever enough to make

such a thing in that bazaar in Algiers?" "These Eastern people are consum: nate masters in the art of jewelry, dearest," he answered; "and now when my little wife wears this, may it always be the only crumpled roselest in her happiness—the solitary serpent in our Eden!"—MeC.'s Monthly.

Common Mistakes.

It is a mistake to work when you are not in a fit condition to do so; to take off heavy underclothing because you have become over-heated; to think that the more a person eats the healthier and stronger he will become; to believe that children can do as much work as grown people, and that the more they study the more they learn; to go to bed late at night and rise at daybreak and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained; to imagine that if a little work or exercise is good, violent or prolonged exercise is better; to conclude that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in; to sleep exposed to a direct draught at any season; to imagine that work remedy can some to feel it as it. ly better-

coho!ic example rstem, withon: where effects; to cat a 1 . had only one minute to finish in meal, or to eat without an perior or continue after it has been fled, to gratify the tasic; to give mecessary time to a certain estab-

"l'ed routine of housekeeping when could be much more profitably pent in rest or recreation. We trust that these little mistakes, which are so apt to be made, will in future be avoided.—London Family Doctor.

that is just what I saw in a Tennessee wood a few weeks ago. The female engineer's name is Annie Fables, and she told me she had been doing a full hand's' work at the mill for six years. Five years ago she decided she could run the engine, and the mill boss told me she had been one of the most careful, as well as one of the most competent, he had ever seen. Mrs. Fables lost her husband six years and a half ago, and a few months afterward she asked for a place in the mill where her liege lord has been employed. She began working as an 'off-bearer,' and in a year and a half was put in charge the sake of Mr. Astley, who was be- of the monster piece of machinery side himself with grief, than for Molly, which furnished motive power for the large circular and straight saws. She has all along earned a man's wages and has been able to support and give her seven fatherless little ones a good common school education. She is fond of the hard labor, and has lost but five days during her connection with the mill, and then she was ministering to a sick child."-Louisville Post.

Thought His Leg Was Broken.

In the control in the simple words paralyze their dear marginas by telling hem they are "not the only cans on the dump," it is refreshing to the across an innocent soul who L. nothing of these things that we hear on the streets. A good old mother received a shock the other day when she read a telegram from her boy, who is enjoying himself in the cast, and at the same time affording some amusement for the up-to-date members of her family. The boy, who is having a good time in New York, telegraphed his father for more money. father, not relishing the-touch, took the telegram bome to the mater, who read as follows: "Had my leg pulled. Broke. Send me fifty by wire." The

Broke. Send me fifty by wire." The good old mother was startled. "My poor boy," she meaned. "He must have been in one of those cable car things. Send him a hundred, father, and tell him to get the best doctor in the city."—Louisville Courier-

Color Blindness.

Journal.

It has been scientifically proved that a woman's color perception much exceeds that of a man, while men, as a rule, have a keener sense of smell. Women's training in the details or dress doubtless accounts for rauch of this superiority. Men, however, who were almost or blind have yet shown surpris: good taste in the selection of the goods for their selection of the goods for the good

While . ais subject of color, one may en a that a popular lecturer add the coffee and there on the advised women to wear would be invaluable b gowns the color of their hair, rooms, the only observed to be seening tollets be tint of their companies and companies of their companies of the

THE FIGHTING GURKHAS. sthing About the Mon Who Win Eng land's Battles in India.

The Garkhas, to whose valor we owe 50 much on the Judian frontier, are not alreid of death in any shape or form, have the instinct of instant and unquestioning obedience to orders om superiors, and takean actual and hysical delight in fighting. It is a spular error to suppose that they are hout easte. There are about thiron different castes among them, and several sub-division in each caste. But when serving in British regiments and while on a campaign, Gurkhas do not allow their casto system to interfere ith their comforts, and will cat and wink freely with Europeans and among themselves. They have no objestion to taking a pull at a British soldier's flask, and will share a "chapati" with the most menial camp-follower. They will gladly take a cigar or tobacco from a European, but on no account must a man of one caste smoke in the company of another

All Gurkhas trace their descent from the Rajputs, of Central India, the Thappas and Gurungs especially claim ing to have the bluest. Hindu blood in India running in their veius. They have, however, intermarried for generations with Mongolian women.

Gurkhas have one physical peculiar-Their stature is below the average and as they do not wear beards, and their mustaches, in spite of much care, never attain a luxuriant growth, and to a casual observer a Gurkha regiment appears to consist of boys, not mea. It is on record that when Lord Roberts was marching through the Kurram, the Puthan women and children came out to jeer at the striplings whom he was leading, as it seemed, to their certain death, and they only changed their opinion, when, largely owing to the heroism of these same Guckhas, the Afghan army are driven hendlong from the Peiwar Kotal.

The colonel of a distinguished regiment used to tell a story of a Pathar who had traveled a long distance to get a glimpse of the terrible soldiers that had defeated his countrymen. When he saw the little boyish-looking has standing guard at the Bala

", he committed enigide "for very " at least-and be " the story part -clarer when asked to explain the presence of the dead body.-London News.

Micro-Organisms.

The investigations of Nenki have led him to conclude that the time will come when it will be possible to remove all micro-organisms from food. As regards the question whether their sction is necessary for the normal process of digestion, he presents reasons for telieving that it is not, this congrounds: The acid of the stomach Bmell .-

mi maet. In the small their action is confined to the elecomposition of the carbohydrag, and the formation of lactic and succide, alcohol, etc. It is only in the large intestine that the decomposition of albumens and the formation of aromatic bodies, and of the different acide in their influence, take place.
New Work Tribune.

To Jail For a Hair Cut. William M. Tibbs, a full-blooded

Zulu, who acknowledged no home and who was haled before a Cincinnati Judge the other day, was sentenced and imprisoned because he would not have his hair cut.

This is the first case on record where fa man of much hirsuteness sacrificed his liberty for his locks. But Tibbs is a Zulu, and hair to the Zulus is sacred. The head adornment of Tibbs stood in the air six inches above his scalp, and when he looked too long upon the wine that is red his hair never turned nor wilted, but lifted itself erect in open defiance of the Court.

The technical charge, according to Justice Schwab, was too much hair, and to have it cut the bronze gentleman from Africa was sent to the Cincinnati Workhouse. Tibbs yows vengeance. What bind of vengeance he will wreak upon his jailers remains to be seen.

A Few Pal ndromes.

The palindromist sends us the folsome pa) r, witch the be spelled forward backway Anna, bab, bib, bob, : ', civile dad, deed, deitwo, eye, gog, tadam, noon, pp, pup; redder, fied, did, cockgig, gag, otto, pap, peep, refer, repaper, sexes, shahs, tat, rotator, sees, toot." This leads us to ask: "W with Hannah?" He the matter e is also a's family palindromical. Dr. M. name is equally capale of being spelled backward. But car 'we add to the above list? A'l. mark to Eve, and Napoleon? Elba," should be lam,"
I saw
int of age."—Boston Journal A Whole Meal in th

It is not exactly the the coffee, but the way it is made. It is a ve to learn, for it gives a which can be taken in a time without injury to organs, and it answers the

two-thirds full with hot a add the coffee and there yo FOREIGNERS ASTONISHED

ENORMOUS PRODUCTIVE POWER OF THE UNITED STATES,

All Europe Concerned in the Giant Strides Which America Is Making Toward Solzing the Lion's Share in the Trade of the World-Remarkable Statistics.

The New York correspondent of the Sheffield Telegraph is greatly impressed with the evidences that abound of entire confidence in the fiscal policy of the administration of President Mc-Kinley and in the ultimate stability of he conditions of revived prosperity. Writing under date of December 11 the correspondent informs his English readers of the extraordinary progress made in the internal and foreign trade of the United States under the Protective system. Twenty years ago our exports of manufactured commodities amounted to only about \$100,000,000. and in 1889, just prior to the enactment of the McKinley tariff, these exports had increased less than \$10,000,-000, the total being then \$138,675,570. In the fiscal year of 1897 the figures had increased to \$227,285,391, being nearly 20 per cent. of our total exports. If to this we should add the product of our mines, forests, and fisheries-ineluding canned goods -- all of which employ in their production more or less skilled American labor, we should have an aggregate probably exceeding one-third of our total exports.

The free trade readers of the Sheffield newspaper are further informed that "the world is only beginning to have evidence of the enormous productive power of the United States." The correspondent then quotes Mr. Mulhall, the English statistician, as fol-"There is a decided tendency in the

trade of the United States to open up new channels in other parts of the world than Europe. There is an exception as regards Germany, with which country commercial relations have made striking progress in ten years, the ratio of increase of trade being 45 per cent. The increase of trade with Europe has been only 12 per cent., while with other parts of the world it has been 28 per cent. be declining tio of trade with Great ry remarkable. In 45 per cent. of the mintry stood for 'u trade of the United States, but the state fell to 40 per cent. in 1882-80 35 per cent in 1892-96. Who oar in mind the free trade policy Britain, and the similarity or is and race of the two countries, it cline of trade is phenomenal, sc .ng that it is coeval with an increase of dealings with Germany. All the South American Republics have opened up so many new channels of trade within the last ten years between northern and southern portions of

American. ant their dealings with the United States, while the trade between Great Britain and South America has risen only 20 per cent, in the same time. Ten years ago British trade exceeded that of the United States in South America by 49 per cent.; at present the the excess is only 21 per cent., which shows that before long the bulk of South American trade will be carried on with the United States."

Attention is called to the equally surprising showing for the internal trade of the United States. It is nine times as great as the amount of interchange with foreign countries. rose forty-nine per cent, in the interval of fourteen years; from 1889 to 1311, the increase of population having been thirty-six per cent. The development of national resources is still more striking. "If we count the working years," says Mr. Mulhall, "as three hundred days the internal trade will be found to average fortyeight million dollars daily, while external commerce is little over five millions. Moreover, internal trade progresses much faster, having risen forty-nine per cent, since 1880, whereas foreign trade is hardly ten per cent. higher.'

It interests Sheffield to know that our exports of iron and steel manufactures have more than doubled in value since 1890, in spite of the decrease in the unit of value. The same is true of our exports of leather goods, which in the year ending June 30, 1897, reached a value of \$20,000,000. The value of bicycles jumped from \$1,898,012 in 1896 to \$7,005,323 in 1897.

All this must be extremely interesting, of not altogether gratifying, to the great iron and steel and machinery interests of Sheffield, and the fact that information of this character is eagerly sought and conspicuously displayed by the British newspapers shows with what keen watchfulness the unparalleled industrial and trade developments in the United States are being noted abroad. All Europe is vitally concerned in the giant strides making in the United States toward seizing upon the lion's share of trade in the world's markets. The interest and astonishment will be still greater when a showing is made of yet heavier increases both in foreign and internal trade in the more prosperous fiscal year ending with June 39, 1898.

Truly Shocking. There is a shocking state of

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under the Dingley law. We raid. ome squirming statistics in the a policy is to return to the colon-

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exhausten, and

-Brooklyn (N. Y

tem, and become in commerce sh subjects. The revenue has wing the month at a line dollars a

WHAT THE PEOPLE . E.

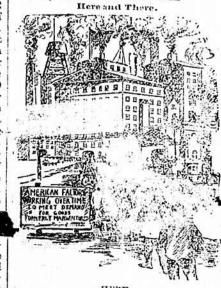
That Congress Will Protect America to dustry on the Ocean.

Among the measures the people have a right to expect of this session ongress is an act to promote the shipping interests of the country, and to give to American industry on the seenn the same pretection that is given on land.

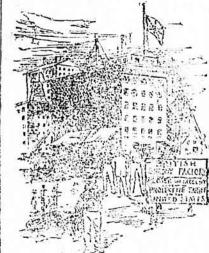
There is apparently no great difficulty in the way of sproviding the desired legislation. The Republican parly is not divided on that issue as it is on the money question. Amajority in the Senate favors it as well as a majority in the House. It is even probable that several Democrats from the sea-prospect of the situation is the favorable for the enactment of a comprebensive measure of the bind, and there will be a widespread popular disappointment if the session closes with-

In the aggregate the amount of tribute paid by the United States to foreign countries for occur shipping is enormous. According to the estimates of experts on the subject we are at present paying at the rate of \$300,hoo, 000 a year for such transportation. As our exports increase the freight will increase, and a large proportion of the profits of our expanding industries will thus be carried to foreign lands despite the protection given to them by the '-i''

The of trades and broughout the country snould Petitions should be sent to Congress arging the enactment of such legislation at this session. American ships, manned by American sailors and flying the American flag, should carry American goods to the nations of the world. It is folly to pay to foreigners an enermous tribute when by developing our hipping industry as we have developed other industries we can save the money for the enrichment of our own people and the increase of the commercial prestige of our nation. -San Francisco



HERE.



A Please That Me it the Rept. "What use is protection if American

THEFT.

rails are sold in India?" "Do wo need a tariff when we can expert tin plate and trolley outfits?" Granting that such talk has a plausible sound, is dangerous and disorganizing. Certain articles can be made here better and cheaper than they can be produced abroad. Each year will see a longer list of such manufactured products. The enterprise of our people, the superiority of our machinery, the cheapness of our transportation, the system of international patent rights will help us to gain on our rivals in many branches of industry. But it is not the policy of the Republican party to desert the wool grower, the rice planter, the iron miner, the coal producer, or the lumberman. Even if the factories of the sea-coast outgrow the need of protection, there are vast areas in which the unrestricted competition of the Mexican peon or the West Indian coulie, would be severely felt.

"Protection to American industries" is a promise that must pay one hundred cents on the dollar. It does not mean that the fariff is to be thrown overboard as soon as a few men of the Carnegie type have made their for-tunes. It does not mean that the people of the agricultural and mining communities are to be wheeliled with a few words, and then informed that they can fight the wallie without any of the protection which their vote helped to win for Lowell and Pitts The costly experience burg. Great Britain in sperificing her agr cultural interests should not be apon us. We. edged to